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PROBABLY the Indians who surrendered wanted a good Christmas dinner.

It is not likely the senatorial friends of the Duvall family will feel called upon to send a Christmas present to that blessed baby.

Judging from the testimony of our exchanges, the Christmas trade this year has been larger than ever before. It certainly has been in this city. There has been no outward indication of a lack of currency.

PEACE on earth and good will toward men is not altogether a barren ideality when the whole Christian world can stop for a day to dispense kindnesses. The millennium has not come, but the Star of Bethlehem still shines.

PERHAPS the sudden Democratic sympathy for Sittting Bull is owing to a suspicion that he was a relative of John. Nor if it could only be shown that S. Buli was a free-trader, his claim to a place on the Democratic calendar of saints would be complete.

THERE is talk of asking the Illinois Legislature for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the world's fair, and the Governor says if that sum is needed it will be given. For obvious reasons Illinois will be expected to make a very liberal appropriation, and as she is a great and wealthy State, and without any debt, she can afford to do it. It is likely her appropriation will be the first one made, and it will to some extent fix the standard for other States.

SENATOR FARWELL, of Illinois, continues his public abuse of President Harrison. If he can afford to father the vulgar and ill-mannered expressions attributed to him, the President's friends can certainly afford to let them pass unnoticed. By the way, what has he ever done or what evidence has he ever given of intellectual greatness that entitles him to act as censor in regard to anybody's mental equipment?

THE President's proclamation, issued yesterday, marks the formal inauguration of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. This act was necessary as official notice to the world that the exposition will be held, and it also extends an official invitation to all the nations of debate, it is simply factious opposition. the earth to participate. The preliminary measures are now complete, and the way is open for the exercise of all the skill and energy the commissioners possess in carrying the work forward. It is a great work, and we hope Indiana will have an honorable part in it.

LATEST disclosures in regard to the failure of S. A. Kean's bank, in Chicago, are of a very disgraceful character. It would be difficult to account for so bad a failure, and so complete a wreck, on the theory of honest mismanagement and business incapacity. It looks more as if the head of the concern had tried to lay a foundation for such a theory by studiously cultivating the impression that he was a devout and pious man, who did business on strictly conscientions principles, thereby winning the confidence and patronage of a class of people who depended more on his supposed personal integrity than on his business capacity. As matters have turned out, they probably wish that Kean had made less show of his holy methods and more of , business sense. If he knew anything at all about the banking business it does not appear in the state of his affairs, unless, indeed, the first principle of banking is to get possession of other people's money and squander it. If Kean himself escapes the penalty of the law, he will be another shining example of bankrupt bankers who are allowed to plead a business incapacity as a shield for something

A SHORT time ago the President of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance wrote Senator Vance a letter asking him if the Legislature should instruct him to advocate and vote for "the sub-treasury plan of financial reform," would be carry out such instructions in good faith? Senator Vance has replied as follows, his answer being published in the organ of the State Alliance:

In answer to your official communication I have to say that I recognize the old Demoeratic doctrine of the right of the people to instruct their representatives to the fullest extent to which it has ever been carried in North Carolina. I hold that the will of the people, clearly and unequivocally expressed, must be obeyed unless compliance would involve the representative in moral wrong, in which case it would be his duty to resign and give place to a representative who would obey. Good faith in observ-ance of instructions and public pledges is absolutely essential to a government by the

popular will. "The sub-treasury plan of financial reform" referred to is the corn-crib system of government deposits and loans. Personally, Senator Vance has expressed | the fraud practiced in the name of the

himself as opposed to it, but in the foregoing letter he avows his willingness to abide by the instructions of the Legislature. The Alliance organ intimates that a popular pressure will be brought to bear on the Legislature that will induce it to pass the instructions, and in that case we shall have the edifying spectacle of a Senator voting against his personal convictions in obedience to a popular craze in favor of a scheme which is at open war with every sound | king can do no wrong. principle of finance and business.

PROPOSED CHANGE IN SENATE BULES.

There are indications that the proposed amendment of the Senate rules may excite as much virtuous indignation among the advocates of filibustering as the proposed election law did and does among the advocates of dishonest elections. It is not surprising that those who pretend to see in the proposed national election law a diabolical plot to abolish home rule and establish centralized government, should also pretend to discover in the proposed amendment of the Senate rules a scheme to stifle debate and choke off free government. They are at least consistent in their hypocrisy, and their pretended discovery is as real in one case as in the other.

The kind of "home rule" which the election law would abolish is the home rule of fraud. It would establish genuine home rule, by placing the voters in every State of the Union on an exact equality, and giving force and effect to every honest vote. If to do that would destroy home then the proposed election law would have that effect. If American home rule means the exclusive rule of white men in some localities, the exclusive rule of corruptionists in others, and the exclusive rule of operations than by the circumstance minorities in a still larger number, then it must be admitted that the proposed election law would put an end to home rule. But if it means the establishment everywhere of majority rule as ascertained and expressed by honest elections, that is exactly the result aimed at by the proposed election law. The strongest argument for the enactment of the law is the absolute duty of Congress to establish genuine home rule.

And what is the proposed amendment of the Senate which is to "stifle debate and choke off free government?" It is simply a proposition to introduce in the Senate a rule which, in one form or another, prevails in every parliamentary body in the world, viz., the previous question. It has prevailed in the Senate of Indiana and of every other State since the day of their admission to the Union. Such a rule in some form is necessary in all parliamentary bodies to enable the majority to legislate. If the Senate has got along heretofore without such a rule it is because the minority in that body has never attempted to control it and to balk all legislation by talking against time. The justification of the rule is not found in the necessity of passing any particular measure, but in the necessity of asserting the right of the majority to pass any measure whatever.

The form in which it is proposed to introduce the previous question in the Senate is a very mild one. It gives forty-four hours of debate after there shall have been what every reasonable man would call full debate on any proposition. In other words, when any Senator thinks that reasonable time for debate has been given on any measure, and he can get a majority of the Senate to agree with him and second his motion for the previous question, then debate shall close forty-four hours thereafter. If that is stifling debate, we think most persons will say it ought to be stifled. If there is ever to be an end of obstructive talk it could hardly be brought about more gradually. Such talk is not The rule is necessary to rescue the Senate from a condition of parliamentary impotency.

JUSTICE FOR THE BABY.

It is to be hoped the Duvall incident will not react in such a way as to injure the innocent cause of the trouble or bring babies in general into disfavor. Assuming that there is at least one baby in the Duvall family, justice to the child requires that it should not be held responsible for the misdeeds of its parents. The Duvall baby, if there is one, must be very young. The documentary evidence held by several Senators in regard to the nativity and christening of the child proves this. Even if its parents misrepresented the facts in regard to its age, it is clear from a comparison of all the evidence on the subject that it is still much too young to have had any part or lot in the scheme to load it down with senatorial gifts. Probably the infant is not yet old enough to know its own name, and would respond as readily to one of its names as another. A man with as many aliases would be a suspicious character, but this cannot be said of an innocent little creature that has had absolutely nothing to do with the selection of its names. So far as the Duvall baby is concerned, if there is a Duvall baby, it must be held entirely guiltless of any participation in or responsibility for the fraud practiced by

its parents. Still less should the reprehensible conduct of the Duvall parents operate to the prejudice of babies in general. Throughout this broad land, on this bright Christmas morning, there are millions of laughing, crowing babies, pulling the hair of millions of fond fathers or the ribbons of millions of happy mothers, and working their way into the heartstrings of unnumbered grandmothers, aunts, uncles, etc. This grand army of little angels represents great present happiness and prospective possibilities. Aside from what they are as babies we must consider what they may become as men and women. A babe is a great potentiality. If a male child it may become a Senator and a sharer in senatorial courtesy; if a female it may become a member of a literary club and an advocate of dress reform. Therefore, babies should be encouraged for what they may become as well as for what they are. And will any one say that the entire body of babies in the United States should suffer because of

Duvall child, assuming, of course, that there is a Duvall child? We doubt if the hardest-hearted Senator of all, he who responded most liberally to the Duvall letter, would say so. Rather let us on this day, sacred to little children, renew our strength at the fountain of their weakness and throw over and around them the protecting mantle of Christmas charity. The babies must not suffer, for babies are kings-and the

MISS WILLARD'S LANCE-TILTED PEN.

In tilting her pen, "lance-fashion," in defense of banker Kean, Miss Frances Willard proves her kindness of heart and possession of charitable impulses, but does not advance her reputation as a person of sound sense and calm judgment. On the contrary, her letter lays her open to the charge of being "womanish," in the depreciatory sense of the term. Her letter is illogical. She jumps at conclusions, and shows plainly that she has not given careful consideration to the facts in the affair as they have been disclosed, or that she is biased by sympathy quite as much as the vague and impersonal enemy she attacks can be by malice. She is rhetorical, not to say hysterical, in her remarks, and, with all her wellmeant efforts, can do the excellent Mr. Kean little good so long as damaging disclosures continue to be brought out by legal investigations, showing that his excellence was confined to his church relations and had no part in his banking methods. Facts are stubborn things, and the cold and practical business world, which is given to a consideration of facts to the exclusion of sentiment, will be influenced more by the character of Kean's commercial that he is a "representative Methodist layman and a leading Prohibitionist," as his defender describes him. The truth of the matter is that his religious and political connections cut no sort of figure in the matter, except to arouse regret that a man with so flexible a standard of business honor should be in a position to cast discredit on innocent associates. Miss Willard is an excellent woman, but in her hasty outburst in behalf of Mr. Kean she does not display that calm judicial temper that properly belongs to the office of Methodist bishop -a place to which she is said to aspire.

PARNELL'S LOSING GAME.

The result of the Kilkenny election is a complete "knockout" for the Parnell candidate, and probably foreshadows other defeats in coming elections. There is reason to believe that Parnell was stronger in this district, which embraced the city of Cork and some large towns, than he is in the agricultural districts, and that his defeat in these will be even more emphatic than it has been in Kilkenny. His declaration that he will continue the fight at every election in Ireland shows more pluck than wisdom. The result of the Kilkenny election will give fresh impetus to the opposition, and personally he will hardly be able to make as strong a fight anywhere else as he has in the contest just closed. In short, it is evident that he is playing a losing game, and the longer he plays the more complete his overthrow is likely to be. It is a remarkable case of a bright and able man completely victimized by his personal ambition and led on to destruction by his own folly.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, the memberelect from Kilkenny, is in some respects an abler man than Parnell, and may prove to be the coming leader of the Irish cause. He sat in Parliament many years ago and made a lasting reputation as a brilliant debater and capable man of affairs. He has had a varied service in public life, is a man of large property, and will doubtless take a leading position in Parliament.

THE Journal believes that it will please its readers best by omitting the stereotyped Christmas editorial so regularly presented by esteemed contemporaries that run in grooves. If people are not permeated with the Christmas spirit before this time, no words of exhortation at this late hour will serve to inspire them with love to all mankind. Those who for weeks have breathed a Christmas atmosphere, have thought Christmas and dreamed Christmas-and they are in the vast and overwhelming majority-are not in need of any moral observations on the subject, even if they were in the mood to stop and consider them. But this Christmas morning the civilized world is celebrating the day with as much of that spirit that calls for peace on earth and good will to men as imperfect humanity is capable of, and, absorbed in the peculiar pleasures of the occasion, care only to hear the greetings that belong to the day, and nothing more. The Journal, therefore, will considerately refrain from sermonizing, and wish a happy Christmas to all.

THE Louisville Commercial tosses into the arena of discussion the following nut for free-traders to crack:

We levy a tax on nearly everything that comes from Europe, for we can grow and manufacture nearly everything that Europe does, and yet we sold Europe, last year, to the amount of \$677,280,000, while we bought only \$144,990,000 from her. We levy duties on but a small part of what we get from South America, because South American products are different from ours, and yet we sell South America but \$87,750,000 every year, while we buy from her \$90,000,-000 worth. From all the rest of the world besides Europe we bought \$339,200,000, while we sold to all the rest of the world only \$168,100,000.

Such facts as these completely demolish the free-trade theory that international trade is international barter, and that the amount of our products which other countries will take depends on the amount of theirs taken by us. The facts show there is no truth in this theory; but then what do free-traders care

for facts? A CINCINNATI murderer has been sentenced to be hanged April 3, 1891. Why courts in this country should postpone executions after this fashion is one of the things no one can explain satisfactorily. If he has committed the crime and is to suffer the penalty, nothing is gained either to the community or to the criminal by delaying the event. There is no reason to suppose that the Cincinnati murderer will be a better man next April than he will be ten days from this

time; indeed, there is a probability that he will be worse because of the added opportunities for hypocritical "reform." The three months will prolong his misery unnecessarily, however, and afford time for the creation of a maudlin sentiment in his behalf that is far less wholesome in its moral influence than a prompt and judicious hanging. They conduct this unpleasant part of government discipline better abroad. Eyraud, the French strangler, for instance, will be guillotined in forty days, and when the forty days expire there will be no respite.

THE President makes few mistakes in his appointments, and his selection of Judge Brown, of Michigan, for the Supreme Bench is a sufficient guaranty to a majority of the people that Brown is in every way fitted for the place. That portion of the public that waits until it hears from the party leaders may also permit itself to be gratified in this instance, as the appointment is conceded on all sides to be above criticism.

THE policy of offering bonuses and other inducements for new enterprises is taking ome queer turns. A prominent life insurance company has just closed negotiations in Des Moines by which it will erect an office building to cost \$450,000, residents of the city, by the terms of the agreement, taking new insurance to the amount of \$2,-000,000. This assures the company about sixty thousand dollars per year, in addition to the revenue from rents and the excellent advertisement the building gives it, all of which makes a mighty good return on the investment. After awhile somebody will come along and confer a favor on that town by offering to go into business if the citizens will furnish the necessary capital and a building free of rent.

B. H., Worthington, Ind.: The Journal cannot undertake to answer the question you ask concerning the township trustee complication. It is a matter for the courts to decide. You should consult a lawyer. The legal rate for ballot publication is one dollar a square for the first insertion and fifty cents a square for each succeeding insertion. The square is fixed at three-fourths

THAT unfortunate habit that lovers have gotten into of killing their sweethearts and committing suicide when their proposals are refused seems to be growing instead of abating. If young women want to be safe they'll have to select some other than the l'll-be-a-sister formula.

SENATOR PETTIGREW takes the ground that it will be a good thing when the seals are exterminated. It's no use. When sealskins are off the market there will be some other sort of wrap, just as costly, to make life a burden to the struggling husbands of the world.

ACCORDING to Miss Willard, the national W. C. T. U. lost but \$1,000 through the failure of S. A. Kean's banking-house, and the W. C. T. U. temple but \$3,000, therefore Mr. Kean 18 not a dishonest man. Miss Willard's intentions are better than her

Written for the Indianapolis Journal. A Christmas Wreath, Holly, and laurel, and mistletoe-The gods with each tendril a gift bestow. Holly-that hearts may be glad I bind; Laurel-the guerdon for deeds of mind: Mistletoe-hint of a legend sweet. Under its berries may lovers greet; Cheer, fame and love-all these may ye know Holly, and laurel, and mistletoe.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. A Modern Duel.

Minnie-I hear that Jennie Figg's two lovers are to have a duel. Mamie-A real shooting duel? Minnie-Oh, no. She's going to stand under

the mistletoe to night and allow each one of them to kiss her. Fatanka-Iyotanka. He died as he had lived—a thoroughbred and He fought the hated white man valiantly and

and left behind the glamour of a famous name: name that no one seems to know just how to

Convincing Proof. Chief-You are a good one, you are. Here you have let one of the smoothest crooks in the country slip right out of your fingers. Patrolman-But he proved that he wasn't the man I wanted. Chief-Who by!

Patrolman-Why-well, he didn't prove it by

anybody. But he offered to bet me twenty to

one that he wasn't the man. A Dialect Poem. Says the Philadelphia Times: He wanted the earth, like the rest of his kind, Yet he swore like a trooper rants. Because a car, passing along the street, Splashed a small blotch of mud on his pants.'

This is a very handsome specimen of Phila delphia dialect. The Boston poet would have elaborated the idea about in this wise: 'He wanted the earth, like the rest of his kind, Yet he swore like a crowd of carousers Because a car, passing along the street, Spiashed a small blotch of mud on his trousers. Philadelphia is justly proud of her scrapple, of

G. W. Childs, and of the ability of her citizens

to pronounce Schuylkill in one syllable, but her culture is painfully deficient. Unconsidered Trifles. What has become of General Torn Belly, who figured so prominently in the beginning of the Sioux troubles! Has he been hemmed up some-

"Place a dollar close enough to your eye and it will hide the sun," says some philosopher; and yet the further away a dollar is the bigger it

One-half the world does not realize how the other half lives off it. The turkey raffle gives the bread-winner chance to be a meat-winner.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

AT the Ames-West wedding in Boston the father of the happy groom. F. L. Ames, set tled the sum of \$1,000,000 upon his son as his share in the joyous occasion.

COL. H. S. OLCOTT, who left New York in 1878 with Mme. H. P. Blavatsky to establish the Theosophical Society in India, has left her, after spending a dozen years in her service. THE parrot has not the monopoly of the

a species of starling, is very imitative and says "Good morning" very plainly in response to a salutation. WHITTIER is fond of pets. He has three handsome dogs, two cats and three fine horses. When the poet goes abroad in pleas-

power of talking among birds. The mynan.

ant weather a young St. Bernard dog is his constant companion. THE American colleges begin to make themselves felt. The fifty Yale graduates in Tokio, Japan, are the astonishment of digious kicking powers.

THE English dinner hour has been getting later during the whole of the present century. When the Queen married it was 7 o'clock. She now dines at 9. The Prince of Wales's effort to turning it back to 7:30 is supplemented by an appeal for dancing to begin at 9, to be finished at 1.

R. W. GILDER, the editor of the Century Magazine, commenced his literary career as a reporter at a small salary on a Newark

newspaper. He is the son of a Methodist clergyman and was for a time employed in connection with one of the New Jersey railways in a subordinate position.

MAINE seems to be headquarters for centenarians. They number twenty at present, some of whom have passed the century by several years. The women belonging to this ancient squad outnumber the men nearly two to one, which somehow seems to upset the "weaker sex" notion, physically

BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH, the secretary of the world's fair, is a man of about fifty. in the prime of physical vigor and health. He is tall, solidly built and powerful, and his large head is covered with closely-clipped, snow-white hair. He is frank and direct in manner and likes a joke. His father was a Quaker.

MRS. O'SHEA is described by a writer whose intention is clearly not to flatter, as having the thick lips and bulging brow we see in the Cleopatra medals, and as being as cold-blooded ordinarly as Cleopatra was known to be. She is not a very tall or bigboned woman, but is ruddy and full-blooded; her hair is blonde and profuse, and her complexion is fair.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE, the well-known English advocate of dress reform, wears indoors a white flannel blouse or shirt with tartan kilts just covering the knees, and long tartan hose. Her shoes have silver buckles, and her bodice is a loose shootingjacket. Her hair is short and wavy and full of threads of gold, her complexion fresh and brilliant, and her features pleas-

A CORRESPONDENT of the Philadelphia Press remarks that "the new Senator-elect from Idaho for the long term, Congressman Dubois, will be another acquisition of Yale's to the Senate chamber. There was a time when Harvard had the honors of membership there, but at no time for many years has any college had so many graduates numbered among the Senate or enators-elect as Yale has now."

ONE of the most popular men in Russiafast outstripping Count Tolstoi for the premier place-is Father Ivan, of Cronstadt. During the last three weeks at least three different books have been published giving an account of his life and doings, and these find a ready sale, for his deeds have been told, by rumor, throughout the empire and exaggerated till they have reached marvelous proportions. It is popularly believed that his prayer can cure the sick. Every one in Russia talks of him as much as the world now talks of Dr. Koch.

STANLEY does not converse freely about his plans for the future, but people who know him say that he will never again indulge in any African adventure. It is over twenty-two years since he first went to Africa with the Abyssinian expedition, and twenty years since he left Zanzibar in search of Dr. Livingstone, and his various expeditions since then have given him all the experience as a discoverer that he desires. He now seeks a life less harassing, and would like to enjoy domesticity as a married man. If, however, a belitting post of duty as governor of some part of eastern Africa were offered to him, he might not refuse the ofter.

MR. GEORGE M. PULLMAN, the possessor of \$50,000,000, recently said to a correspondent, when asked how it feels to be a millionaire: "I have never thought of that. But now that you mention it, I believe that I am no better off—certainly no happier—than I was when I didn't have a dollar to my name and had to work from daylight until dark. I wore a good suit of clothing then, and I can only wear one suit now. I relished three meals a day then a good deal more than I do three meals a day now. I had fewer cares; slept better, and, I may add, generally, that I believe I was far happier in those days than I have been many times since I became a millionaire. And yet it is a comfortable feeling to be

Sing of glory to God and of good-will to man! Hark! joining in chorus
The heavens bend o'er us!
The dark night is ending and dawn has begun;

Rise, hope of the ages, arise like the sun. -Whittier.

All speech flow to music, all hearts beat as one

Something That Surprises Britishers. We have it upon the indisputable authority of Henry Labouchere, of the London Truth, that Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mrs. Grover Cleveland have this season been dressing dolls for the children of the poor, who are unavoidably deterred from dressing dolls partly because they have no clothes to dress them with, but chiefly because they have no dolls. The profits accruing from these ladies' work will of course go-along with the dolls-to the poor, and so the charity is two-fold. By lending their names to this object the ladies are, of course, accomplishing much more than their individual work could possibly effect, It is true that in undertaking the task they are doing nothing more than hundreds of women would do as gladly. But there is none the less a suggestion of puissant courtesy and kindliness about it that is

mighty alluring even to a democratic pec-

The Pity of It.

Boston Herald. 1f Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour had been able to throw among the Irish the mythical apple of discord, they would not have served their cause as effectively as the Irish leaders have performed this service for them. Not only have the latter succeeded, for the time being, in wholly neutralizing Irish parliamentary influence, but they have greatly injured the cause of their country by thus proving to the world that, however brilliant and talented the Irish leaders may be, they are in certain conspicuous instances wanting in that spirit of compromise and willingness to yield to the will of the majority—qualities without which a free government is an im-

Her Proudest Relic.

Charleston News and Courier. Leaning against the mantelpiece of the office of the Secretary of State, in Columbia s an original document which, next to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, would attract more attention than any relic that could be sent to the Columbian Exposition. It is the ordinance of secession of the State of South Carolina.

"The Tariff Is a Tax."

The American Wool Reporter is spoiling the new free-trade industry of lying about the McKinley law by publishing such items as this: "The price of print-cloths has touched the lowest figure seen in a number of years-three cents per yard." The duty on foreign prints is more than that. Why don't they add it to the price of the domestic

Those Uncomfortable Good People.

Boston Advertiser. Those good people who think it a religious duty to tell the babies that there is no Santa Claus would, if they were to act consistently, and could have their own way, rob art, literature and life of nine-tenths of their beauty. But poetry is truer than prose, and imagination is as useful as in-

formation. Circumstances Alter Cases

Before election the South Carolina farmers were red-hot to change the salary law and cut down official perquisites, but now that they have the offices the iron has grown cold. The farmer of South Carolina appears to know what is good for his own pocket-book.

He Has the Price.

Congressman Roswell P. Flower, it is now positively asserted, will be the Democratic Senator from New York. He is a millionaire, but still a great implovement on some of the candidates who have been men-

Knows He Has Reason. Kan sas City Journal.

Chicago does not really blame Attorney-general Miller, but regards him rather reproachfully for having questioned the soundness of the \$5,000,000 citizens' subscription to the world's fair fund.

A Bit of Useless Buncombe.

Memphis Appeal It is to be hoped that Congress will adopt the resolution offered yesterday by Representative Cummings, of New York protesting against the persecution of the

THE IMPOLITIC FARWELL

Home Criticism of His Unjust and Splenetic Attack on President Harrison.

Chicago Inter Ocean. The interview with Senator Farwell which appeared in the Inter Ocean yesterday was substantially duplicated in our contemporaries. Evidently the talk was not a random shot, fired under a sudden impulse, the reporter being largely responsible for it, as is the case not unfrequently. Many a public man, half unconscious of the difference between private conversation and a public interview, has said things in response to skillfully plied questions which he would have been glad to repudiate when they were presented to him in print. Clearly, Mr. Farwell spoke with all possible deliberation, and what he said was too obviously open to censure to be allowed to pass un-

The interview was little else than a sneer at President Harrison, whom he charges with harboring ill-will toward Illinois in general and Chicago in particular for pre-senting the name of Judge Gresham for the presidency. He complains of snubs and slights which he explains on that ground. He holds the President in contempt and tries to brush him aside as small and cold. All this is the burden of every published interview, the only variation being in un-

No doubt thousands of men asked themelves when they read this interview: "What's the matter with Farwellf" This is certainly no time for the fomenting of discord in Republican ranks, and a United states Senator who is a candidate for reelection is the last man who should be guilty of doing so. His term as Senator is about to expire, and there seems little disposition to antagonize his re-election. In the best informed Republican circles it has been expected that he would get the caucus nomination by acclamation, and that not a Senator or Representative of his party would bolt. Everything boded harmony. If now there should spring up opposition at pringfield within the Republican ranks it will be due to resentments caused by this very interview, or, to be more exact, perhaps, because of the reluctance of Republicans to indorse this splenetic attack on the President. The Republicans of Illinois may not be very ardent Harrison men, but they are surely in no mood to treat him with contumely and scorn.

Mr. Farwell is unjust as well as impolitic. Benjamin Harrison is not a small man. His speeches and public documents show him to be a man of extraordinary "mental mentality," as a recent fad expression puts it. e may be cold and reserved in manner, but he is not narrow or shallow in thought Nor has Mr. Farwell the cause of complaint on the score of patronage that his language would imply. In the making of appointments the President has not done badly by Illinois. The most important diplomatic position in the gift of the administration, minister to England, was bestowed upon the son of Illinois's great martyr statesman. and of other foreign appointments this State had no inconsiderable share. In local appointments the one made contrary to the importunity of the two Illinois Senators and of two Chicago Congressmen surely compares favorably with the one the President reluctantly nade in deference to their urgent requests. We refer, of course, to the two collector-ships. Mr. Farwell misunderstands public sentiment if he thinks the Republicans of Chicago would prefer at the seat of customs another Chris Mamer instead of the Presi-

dent's appointee, John M. Clark.

It is to be hoped that the spirit of strife and discord which this interview is so liable to unloose will not be encouraged. The Republican party is in no condition to stand that sort of thing, and the Republicans o llinois are not in a quarrelsome frame of mind. Politicians and others abroad must not fall into the error that Senator Farwell, in his ill-considered words, represents the Republicans of Chicago or Illinois. Such is not the case, as the Senator himself will soon find out if he mingles freely with

HARD TIMES AT CHRISTMAS. Tribulations of Amos Cummings and His

Friends in 1862. New York Special to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"About as tough a Christmas as I ever was in the Army of the Potomac. It was near the banks of the Rappahannock, in 1862. There was a very cold snap, and several pickets were frozen to death. I had expected to receive a box from home filled with killikinick, plum-pudding, soy and other delicacies. It did not come, Christmas day was cold and gloomy. Even the fresh-beef rations had given out, and nothing was left but salt pork and hard tack. We fixed up some lobscouse, but it did not fill the bill. We had good coffee, taken from a blockade-runner, but no sugar.

"After dark a sergeant proposed that we should creep under a building near brigade headquarters where quartermaster's supplies were stored. The sergeant had found an auger in a confederate cellar; if we could creep under the shanty without being dis-covered we proposed to bore through the flooring in search of a barrel of whisky. I think I crept upon my stomach for forty yards before I got under the building. It was quite a dark night, but the snow had melted away and the ground was very wet. quarters coughing and spitting and curs-

ing the cold weather. The sergeant joined me half an honr later, and drew the auger out from his pocket. Our wet clothes froze stiff. Our hands were numb, and we had great difficulty in working the anger. The first barrel we struck was not a success. A stream of brine poured down our backs, and I was glad to move along. The next barrel seemed to be a barrel of molasses. This mixed with the brine produced a sticky effect. We bored into ten or twelve parrels, and finally struck what we at first thought was the good old stuff. It turned out to be, however, a keg of yeast. Concluding that this was the best we could do, we filled our canteens with yeast and spent an hour in sneaking from cover. It was 12:30 when crawled into my shelter tent. I started a fire in the little mud chimney, and we had

a royal old time with the yeast.
"Not long afterwards my brother crept into the tent. He had been on guard at division headquarters. His eyes were glowing with excitement.

What have you got, Charley?"' I ssked. "'Sugar,'" he replied. "It was just what we wanted for your

"'Where is it?' the sergeant asked. "I got up and felt of his pockets, but there was nothing there. We pulled off his cap, fancying that it might be tucked away over his head. But we could not find it. "A quiet but confident air remayned upon his features. After we had blessed him, soldier fashion, for lying, he turned his musket upside down and poured a pound or more of sugar out of its barrel. 'It was the only way I could get away with it,' he said for they searched us when we came of

"On the next morning there was great commotion at brigade headquarters. The brine had been drained from three pork barrels. A barrel of molasses had run out upon the ground below the shanty and two negroes were scraping it up, with visions of molasses candy before their eyes. But this was not the worst. Two holes had been bored into a rude coffin containing the remains of the son of a prominent of ficial, who had been killed in a previous engagement

"The corpse had been wrapped in a blanket and buried near by, and his father had come down to get the body before warm weather set in. I felt badly, but my sorrow was tempered when I remembered that the sergeant had done the boring in the part of the shanty where the coffin

President Harrison.

In statesmanship, in force of character and in moral integrity Mr. Harrison is one of the most conspicuous of our public men. In Indiana he was invariably conceded to be at the head of his profession, and his services in the United States Senate won for him a reputation which was national in its scope. His administration has been marked by wisdom, conservatism and a clear conception of the duties of his exalted position, and even partisan prejudice stumbles in the attempt to pick flaws in the man or his methods.

Mississippi's Form of Government.

Nebraska Journal. A government of the people, by the peo-ple and for the people does not exist in Mississippi. It is an oligarchy of the kind most offensive to the Constitution and laws of the Nation. The "force bill" is a mild

poultice to apply to such a political sore.